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Wild Flowers of the National Parks Region
NATIVE AMERICAN ALPINES

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Here is a list of plants I regularly collect. Whenever Identical Latin names are found, they refer to these same plants. Look them up in your own library. Common names (page 12) are frequently local and may apply to different plants in different sections of the country.

These plants are scattered over parts of three states, Montana, northern Idaho, and northern Wyoming. Some will be under snow until late July. Some vary from year to year in abundance and some are hard to find. I know these plants and where they grow and will do my best to please you but usually your order cannot be shipped immediately or all at one time.

Photographs of many plants of this region may be found in the Government bulletins; Plants of Glacier (50¢), Yellowstone (35¢), and Rocky Mt. (25¢) National Parks, available from the National Parks Service, Washington, D.C. You should own these bulletins.

I furnish three plants at twice the unit price and strongly urge that your orders be not less than this minimum. Hard to get plants must be back ordered until available or collected for a service fee. It will help if you suggest substitutes that would be acceptable to you. All plants F.O.B. Missoula, Montana.

* Seed intermittantly available of * items 25¢ per packet.

* ACONITUM COLUMBIANUM or LUTESCENS	.25	% CRYPTOGRAMMA ACROSTICHOIDES	.20
Monkshood. Usually blue, sometimes white. Best collected as a fall bulb. 2-5' pH-6 summer		Parsley fern. 6-12" pH-6-7	
* ACTAEA ARGUTA	.35	% CRYPTOGRAMMA DENSA	.35
Baneberry. Ruby red or china white, showy berries on identical plants. Interesting in the wild garden. White. 2-3' pH-6-7 May-June		This one at present known to me only on one hillside and that not always available. 6-12" pH-6-7	
* ACTINEA LANATA	.25	% CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS	.25
Caespitose, entire green leaves with large yellow flowers on short woolly stems. pH-7-8		Fragile fern. The fern for a mossy bank. 4-6" pH-6-7	
ACTINEA (PYDBERGIA) GRANDIFLORA	.35	# DRYOPTERIS SPINULOSA DILATATA	.30
Grand yellow sunflowers on 8" woolly stems with woolly divided leaves. But try to find it.		Spreading Spinulose Wood-fern. Frost proof fronds. 1-2' pH-6-7	
# ADIANTUM PEDATUM	.30	# DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS	.30
The popular Maiden hair fern. 12-18"		Nale fern. Tall, dark green, more streamlined pinnules, but hardly as large as the lady fern. 2-3' pH-6-7	
Though this is an alphabetical list for your convenience, I list our other ferns here. All ferns are to be recommended. Choose to suit your need.		% POLYPODIUM VULGARE HESPERIUM	.25
(#) Tall garden ferns are mostly from forested areas of Idaho.		Licorice fern. Plentiful on the coast, but rare here and a steep climb. 4-6"	
(%) Rockery ferns from cliffs and rock slides of various areas.		% # POLYSTICHUM LONCHITIS	.30
Either, 1 doz. (4 or more species)	1.50	Holly fern. As attractive as it is rare. 6-12" pH-7	
# ITHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA	.25	# POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM	.25
Lady fern. Large plants, .50		Christmas fern. 1-2' pH-6-7	
Our easiest to grow large fern. Like Pteris, browns with the first frost. Light green. 2-4' pH-6-7		# THELYPTERIS DRYOPTERIS	.25
		Oak fern. Single leaves along a black string-like rhizome. 6-12" pH-6-7	
% CHEILANTHES (PELLAEA) GRACILLIMA	.35	% WOODSIA OREGONIA	.25
A rock fern from high on a windy hill in Idaho. 4-6" pH-5-7		6-8" pH-6	
% CHEILANTHES FEEI	.35	% WOODSIA SCOPULINA	.20
A woolly one of dry rock crevices.		Tolerates a sunny site. 4-8" pH-6	
		Sun, rain, and drainage. And the greatest of these is drainage.	

* ALISMIA PLANTAGO-AQUATICA BREVIPES
With a name like that it stands in
the mud and drinks water. We can get
you a whole collection of plants for
your pool for 2.00 if you want them.

ALLIUMS look better than they smell.
I list only 4 but I don't go much for
perfume. If you do, Rydberg lists 35
for my area. Plant a dozen in a clump.

* ALLIUM CERNUM Doz. .60
Lower (less moist) woods areas.
Lavender to white. 12" pH-7 May

ALLIUM BREVISTYLOM Doz. 2.00
A red onion of mountain woods.
Deep rose. 12-18" July

* ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASUM SIBIRICUM Doz. 1.00
Our only hollow stemmed onion.
Light rose. 1-2'

ALLIUM TEXTILE Doz. .75
A little clustered onion of the
dry hillsides that bloom and then
disappears until next season.
White. 6" pH-8 Apr.

* ANEMONE CYLINDRICA .25
Wind flower. Long seed heads.
White. 18"-2' pH-6 May-July

* ANEMONE GLOBOSA .25
Wind flower. Round seed heads.
Bronzy-green. 15" pH-6 May-July

* ANEMONE PATENS NUTTALLIANA .25
Pasque flower. Purple fls. in early
spring before even its own woolly
leaves unfold. Easy as it is good.
Purple. 6-10" pH-6-8 Apr.-May

ANEMONE PIPERI .20
Woods Anemone. Pretty what there is
of it. Nothing much but the flower.
White. 6-8" pH-5-7 May-June

* ANTENNARIA APRICA .15
Cat's-paws. Dense, gray foliage mats.
White. 6" pH-6-7 Apr.-May
One of the best.

* ANTENNARIA ROSEA .15
Rose. 8" pH-5-7 May-June

* APLOPAPPUS ACAULIS GLABRATUS .35
Yellow. 4-6" pH-8 May-June
APLOPAPPUS LANUGINOSUS, sometimes.

* AQUILEGIA FLAVESCENS .35
Lemon columbine.
Yellow. 2-3' pH-5-7 June-July

* AQUILEGIA JONESII 1.00
Perhaps the most coveted rare alpine.
A cushion of compact, gray foliage
with single, erect blue flowers on
5" leafless stems. Not difficult,
but dormant only.
Blue. 6" pH-8 June

* Seed 25¢ per packet.

* ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI	.50
Lots of kinnikinnik, but good, young plants are scarce. Hang down a wall. Red berries, evergreen foliage. pH-5-6	
* ARENARIA CONGESTA	.25
Knot-like hea ds, grass-like leaves. White. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June	
* ARENARIA LITHOPHILA	.20
White. 6-8" pH-5-7 Apr.-May	
ARENARIA NARROWIFOLIA	.25
* ARENARIA OBTUSILOBA	.35
Many of the chickweed family are rockery plants. Try SPERGULARIA RUBRA for a wet place.	
* ARENARIA PROPINQUA	.25
Alpine sandwort, or ARENARIA ROSSII	.25
Many of the Arenarias are from the high peaks. I drive a Jeep.	
* ARNICA CORDIFOLIA	.15
Yellow. 8-12" pH-5-7 Apr.	
* ARNICA LATIFOLIA	.25
Tufted, a good rockery variety.	
Several others here also of which ARNICA FULGENS produces flower heads in abundance for the drug trade.	.25
ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA	.25
Keep it cut back for soft-as-kitten fur gray foliage. Easy.	
* ASARUM CAUDATUM	.25
Wild ginger. This unusual, shady ground cover carries its brown fls. at the end of creeping branches, then buries its seed in the duff. pH-6-7	
* ASTER ALPINUS	.30
A low, large single flowered aster of the high mts. Violet. 8"	
A good one. pH-5-7 June	
* ASTER COMMUTATUS CRASSULUS	.20
A small flowered one, drought resistant. White. 2' pH-7 Aug.	
* ASTER INTEGRIFOLIUS	.25
A large one of moist mt. areas. Lavender. 12-18" pH-5-6 July-Aug.	
* ASTER (IONACTIS) SCOPULOPUM	.25
Dry site Aster. Violet. 4-6" pH-8 May-June	
ASTER (IONACTIS) STENOMERES	.35
Larger plants from Mt. areas. Half a dozen other species in my herbarium.	
* ASTRAGALUS GLAREOSUS and others	.25
The different rattle-pods and vetches have me confused, and I doubt if you would order one if I listed them all. The Oxytropis are better. Or are they?	

ATRYRIUM, see under ADIANTUM

ATRAGENE, see CLEMATIS

* BALSAMORHIZA SAGITTATA

Leaves like shields, blossoms like sunflowers, roots like fence posts. I send small ones.

Yellow. 1 1/2-2' pH-7-8 April

* BERBERIS (MAHONIA) REPENS

Creeping Oregon grape. A ground cover coloring red in cold weather. Yellow. 1' pH-5-7 May

BESSEYA CINEREA

Kitten-tails.

Red. 6-12" pH-6-8 Apr.-May

* BESSEYA RUBRA

They are different, but not to the casual observer. If you don't care which, leave it to me and I'll send the first one I find.

* BOYKINIA HEUCHERIFORMIS

Like B. Jamesii, but slightly larger and more northern. Fls. dark violet. Cool cliffs. pH-7-8

* BOYKINIA MAJOR

This big saxifrage and false bugbane (Trautvetteria grandis) look the same until they bloom.

White. 2' pH-5-6 June

BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS

These are collected when dormant, but order early as we do not stock many.

* BRODIAEA DOUGLASIA (bulbs) Doz. 1.00

Wild hyacinth. Good for cutting.

Blue. 18" pH-7 May

* CALOCHORTUS APICULATUS

Doz. 0.75
Small cat's-ear with yellow hairs and circular dark colored glands. My preference. Choose for yourself, you cannot go wrng here.

Whites. 6-12" pH-5-6 May-June

* CALOCHORTUS ELEGANS SELWAYENSIS

1.00
A small cat's-ear with purple hairs. 4-8" pH-5 June-July

* CALOCHORTUS GUNNISONII

Doz. 1.00
From east of the mountains. White to purple with narrow purple band.

CALOCHORTUS MACROCARPUS

Doz. 1.00
Large lavender lily of the sagebrush area. 10-18" pH-7 June-July

* CALOCHORTUS NUTTALLII

Doz. 1.50
Similar. From east of the mountains. This has one less chromosome than C. gunnisonii. 10-18" June-July

For other bulbs see, ALLIUM, CALYPSO, CAMAESIA, CLAYTONIA, ERYTHRONIUM, FRITILLARIA, TRILLIUM, LLOYDIA, & ZIGADENUS

DEALERS, ask for my wholesale discounts.

DORMANT ROOTS

Fully dormant plants look dead, but are alive. They are harder to find when dormant, but safer to move. Try the following: (planted to avoid winter wet and then left undisturbed)

ARNICA CONIFOLIA	Doz.	.75
DELphinium BICOLOR	"	.50
DODECATHEON CUSICKII	"	1.00
HYDROPHYLLUM CAPITATUM	"	1.00
LEWISIA REDIVIVA	"	1.00
MERTENSIA LONGIFLORA	"	1.00
RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS	"	.50

.25
Many plants may, if you prefer, be collected semi-dormant and held until after the hot weather for shipment.

.25

CACTI, zero hardy

See OPUNTIA & CORYPHANTHA

CALTHA LEPTOSEPALA (ROTUNDIFOLIA)

.25

Marsh marigolds are best in wet places near cold running water. White. 6-12" May-June

CALYPSO BULBOSEA

.35

Dormant bulbs per dozen

2.50

Well known fairy's slipper. Grows in damp, cool woods. Collected dormant, can be kept two months in a paper sack. Pink. 2-4" pH-6-7 June

* C. MASSIA QUAMISH (bulbs)

Doz. .50

Blue. 18" pH-5-7 May-June per 100, 1.00 "Lost Lake" in Yellowstone Park may have been a meadow of these flowers. Plant lots of this one. Better color than the eastern C. esculenta.

* CAMPANULA PETIOLATA

.25

Western bluebell. In all rock gardens. Blue. 10-15" pH-6-7 All summer

* CAMPANULA PARRYI IDAHOENSIS

.35

or similar

* CASTILLEJA HISPIDA

.25

Paint brush of well drained hillsides. Red to orange. 12" pH-7-8 May

* CASTILLEJA MINIATA

.25

Red paint brush for damp bottoms. Red. 12-18" pH-5-7

CASTILLEJA PULCHELLA

.25

or C. OCCIDENTALIS

Reddish-yellow. 6" pH-5-7 June

* CHIONACTIS DOUGLASII

.20

Bride's bouquet. Biennial. Give them earlier and stay single.

White. 1-2' pH-7-8 summer

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA

.35

Pipsissewa. One source of oil of wintergreen. Also have the smaller CHIMAPHILA MENZIESII when I can find it. Pink. 6-12" pH-6-7 June-Aug.

* CHRYSOPSIS VILLOSA

.20

Golden Aster of waste places. It will grow! Yellow. 12" pH-7 May-June

* <i>CHYSOTHAMNUS NAUSTOSUS</i>	.50	<i>CRYPTOGRAMMA</i> , see under <i>ADIANTUM</i>
Cr one of the 40 or more varieties. Round in form. Pale, with matted hairs.		
<i>CHYSOTHAMNUS VISCIDIFLOPOS</i>		<i>CYPRIPEDIUM FASCICULATUM</i> 1.00
Greener, with broom-like branches.		Large twin leaves halfway up stem & cluster of small reddish flowers. Don't count on my finding it. Red. 8" pH-5-6 June-July
<i>CLAYTONIA LANCEOLATA</i> (see bulbs) Doz.	.75	
A desirable spring beauty, despite the gnats and mosquitoes where I dig them. White. 2-4" pH-5-7 Apr.-June		
* <i>CLAYTONIA MCGARRHIZA</i>	.35	* <i>CYPRIPEDIUM MONTANUM</i> 1.00
Big-rooted spring beauty, and really a beauty.		White lady's slipper. I can get this grand orchid, but have paid dearly as it poisons me. White. 12-18" pH-5-6 May-July
* <i>CLEMATIS COLUMBIANA</i>	.35	<i>CYSTOPTERIS</i> , see under <i>ADIANTUM</i>
Atragene. Try this trailing purple Clematis with vine honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>) on a shaded wall. Purple. 10' pH-6-7 June		* <i>DELPHINIUM BICOLOR</i> .15
* <i>CLEMATIS DOUGLASIA</i>	.35	An easy, showy, dwarf larkspur. None better. Royal blue. 8-12" pH-6-8 May
* <i>CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA</i>	.50	<i>DISPORUM TRACHYCARPUM</i> .25
White flowered vine for fences and sunny banks. White. 15' pH-7-8 June-July		False Solomon's seal. Yellow. 12" pH-5-7 May-June
* <i>CLEMATIS PSEUDOALPINA TENUILoba</i>	.50	* <i>DODECATHEON CUSICKII</i> .25
They appear as individual plants, among the rocks, but seldom are.		Our best. A dryer, more sunny site than <i>pauciflorum</i> . Leaves soft-hairy. Purple corolla with yellow throat.
* <i>CLINTONIA UNIFLORA</i>	.20	<i>DODECATHEON PAUCIFLORUM</i> .25
Queencup. White flower followed by large, porcelain blue berry. Plants at intervals along an endless, under- ground rhizome. White. 6" pH-5-7 June		Purple. 8" pH-5-6 June
<i>COLLOMIA DEBILIS</i>	.35	* <i>DODECATHEON RADICATUM</i> .25
Perennial Collomia from the rock slides. Often far through the rocks from the soil about its roots. Blue. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June		A large one for a cool, wet place. Blooms at 6" ripens seed at 2'. Pink. pH-5-6 May-June
<i>COPTIS OCCIDENTALIS</i>	.15	* <i>DOUGLASIA MONTANA</i> .25
Gold-thread (from the yellow root) White. 6" pH-5-7 May-June		Moss pink. Difficult unless suited, but hardly anything better if it does well. Prefers scree soil or wall. Pink. 2" pH-7-8 Apr.
* <i>CORNUS CANADENSIS</i>	.35	* <i>DRABA ANDINA, AUREA, DENSIFOLIA</i> .25
Bunchberry. Part shade ground cover. White. 6" pH-5-6 June-July		and others. Small tufts of green covered with racemes of bright yellow flowers. Scree. Not too easy, but good.
* <i>CORYDALIS AUREA</i>	.35	<i>DROSACE (ANDROSACE) CARINATA</i> .30
Golden Corydalis		Rock jasmine, resembles <i>Douglasia</i> but is white flowered, & hard to find when I want it.
<i>CORYPHANTHA (NEOBESSEYS) MISSOURIENSIS</i>	.50	<i>DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA</i> .25
Smaller straw-colored flowers. Red fruits in spring, more showy than the summer flowers.		A bog plant. Eats gnats, but not to my satisfaction.
<i>CORYPHANTHA VIVIPARA</i>	.50	<i>DRYOPTERIS</i> , see under <i>ADIANTUM</i>
Purple flowers, green fruits. Above two scarce here for the present.		* <i>DRYAS OCTOPETALA</i> .35
<i>CORYPHANTHAS</i> are of the ball or pin- cushion type. More peaceful than <i>Opuntias</i> . <i>C. missouriensis</i> may be han- dled bare handed if you can find it.		White mountain avens.
* <i>CRYPTANTHA SHELDONII</i>	.20	* <i>EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM</i> .25
Popcorn flower, biennial White. 9-12" May-June		Fireweed. Often follows a forest fire and rather looks like one. Rose. 3-5' pH-5-7 June
<i>ERIGERON</i> , daisy to you. We have 100 but 10 is enough to list.		
* <i>ERIGERON COMPOSITUS</i>	.15	
White, because it is easy to get. White. 4-6" pH-7-8 April		

* <i>ERIGERON CONCINNUS</i>	.20	* <i>ERYSIMUM ELATUM</i>	.25
Small blue, because it is easy to grow. Blue. 8-12" pH-6-7 May-Aug.		Western wall flower. biennial Orange-yellow. 12-18" pH-7-8 Apr.-June	
* <i>ERIGERON COULTERI</i>	.25	* <i>ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM</i> or var.	
A large white one of moist woods. White. 8-12" pH-5-6 July-Aug.		Glacier lily. Nature plants Doz. .75 this one abundantly and deep.	
* <i>ERIGERON DIVERGENS</i>	.25	Eatable, especially to rodents!	
Spreading, small flowered purple one, very good.		Yellow. 12" pH-5-7 Apr.-May	
* <i>ERIGERON GLANDULOSUS</i>		* <i>FRASERA SPECIOSA</i>	.25
A neat little plant with large purple flowers.		Green gentian. Not my ideal, but some like it. Conspicuous	
* <i>ERIGERON MACRANTHUS</i>	.25	* <i>FRITILLARIA EUDICCI</i>	.75
A large clustered blue one. Blue. 12-18" pH-6-7 July-Aug.		Yellow-bell. One of our earliest spring bloomers. Irresistible to school kids. A dried up bulb is best. Yellow. 6-8" pH-6-8 Apr.	
* <i>ERIGERON MONTANENSIS</i>	.25	* <i>GAILLARDIA ARISTATA</i>	.20
A narrow leaved pinkish one of dryer areas.		Blanket flower. Cultivated east, but grows wild here. Red-yellow. 12" pH-7 May	
* <i>ERIGERON PUMILUS</i> or <i>CAPSITOSUS</i>	.25	* <i>GALIUM BOREALE</i>	.20
White, up to 1 ft. of dry areas.		Plumes of small white flowers. White. 12-18" pH-5-7 May	
<i>EPIGEON SIMPLEX</i>	.30	* <i>GAURA COCCINEA</i>	.25
A dwarf alpine daisy		Like butterflies along a bough.	
<i>ERIGERON TRIEIDUS</i>	.25	<i>GAUTHERIA HUMIFUSA</i>	.35
The cutest little one of the lot. Compact, green cushion supporting abundant white daisies. White. 2-4" pH-7-8 April-July Others if you want them.		A red berried ground cover.	
* <i>ERIOGONUM OVALIFOLIUM</i>	.25	<i>GENTIANA CALYCOSA</i>	.35
Gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads. Give it a scree soil, mostly drainage. White. 6" pH-7 Apr.-May		Kind to amateur gardeners. Deep blue. 10" pH-5-6 Aug.-Sept.	
* <i>ERIOGONUM FLAVUM PIPERI</i>	.35	* <i>GENTIANA ROMANZOVII (ALGIDA)</i>	.20
Medium green with yellow flowers. Yellow. 8" pH-5-7 Apr.-May		Arctic gentian. Flowers Clumps .50 greenish-white streaked with purple.	
* <i>ERIOGONUM SUBALPINUM</i>	.35	* <i>GERANIUM VISCOSSIMUM</i>	.30
Larger, yellowish-white flowers turning rose with age. Cream. 12" pH-5-7 May-July		Red. 12" pH-7 May-on	
We have many other Eriogonums of which <i>ER. MICROTHECUM</i> is shrubby. I am not a buckwheat authority and won't be irked if you prefer other names.	.35	* <i>GILIA AGGREGATA</i>	.20
* <i>ERIOPHORUM CHAMISSONI</i>	.35	The first choice of our hummingbirds. Biennial; reseeds. Scarlet. up to 2' pH-6-7 May-June	
Cream puffs. 8-12" pH-5 Bog. July		<i>GILIA CEPHALOIDEA</i>	.35
* <i>ERIOPHYLLUM INTEGRIFOLIUM</i>	.30	From high mountains. White. 4-6"	
Small Oregon sunshine, worth its weight in gold when happy. Golden. 6-12" pH-5-6 May-Aug.		* <i>GOODYERA DECIPIENS</i>	.15
* <i>ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM</i>	.25	Rattlesnake plantain. Why don't you like it? Deep woods.	
Oregon sunshine. Gray-white foliage, likes the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived, but reseeds. Golden. 12-18" pH-5-6 May-Aug.		White. 10" pH-5-7 May-July	
* <i>ERITRICHIUM ELONGATUM</i>	.35	GRASS, SEDGE, RUSH or WOODRUSH	
Sometimes E. HOWARDII		If there is one you want, name it.	
Alpine forget-me-not. Prettiest of the timberline plants, but difficult. Furnished about Sept. 1, semi-dormant.		* <i>GUTIERREZIA SAROTHRAE</i>	.25
		Turpentine weed. Green in dry weather. Some good in most of us if you look for it. Yellow. 12" pH-7-9 summer	
		<i>HABENARIA DILA TATA</i>	.25
		White flowered bog orchis.	
		Lizard shaped roots. Possibly others.	
		<i>HEUCHERA CYLINDRICA GLABELLA</i>	.20
		I like its resourcefullness. Cream. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' pH-5-7 May-June	
		For dwarf red Heuchera, see Boykinia,	

HIPPURIS VULGARIS	.25	LITHOSPERMUM RUDERALE	.35
A dozen of 6 different species for your pool.	2.00	= L. PIOSUM	
HYDROPHYLLUM CAPITATUM	.15	Pale yellow fls. followed by hard shiny, white seeds.	
Dormant roots, fall. Blue. 6" pH-6-7 May-July		12-18" pH-7-8 May	
HYPERICUM SCOULERI	.25	LLOYDIA SEROTINA	Doz. 1.00
Have you seen it at Logan Pass? Red tinged buds opening into golden fls.		The Alp lily is charming, but small. Sometimes I can find it.	
LEUACTIS, see Aster scopulorum			
* IRIS MISSOURIENSIS	.15	* LOMATUM MACROCARPUM	.20
Only wild Iris of our area, but good!		White. 10-14" pH-7 May	
* KALMIA POLIFOLIA MICROPHYLLA	.35	* LONICERA CILIOSA	.35
Alpine laurel. An evergreen bordering bogs. A clump of roots and branches, but seldom individual small plants. Pink. 2' pH-4-5 June-Aug.		Vine honeysuckle. Red flowers. This and Clematis columbiana are my prettiest vines.	
LESQUERELLA UTAHENSIS	.25	* LUPINUS BURKEI	.25
Drabas and Physarias are more showy. Yellow. pH-7-9 Apr.-May		Blue. 1-3' pH-5-6 June-July	
LEWISIA MINIMA	.30	* LUPINUS FOLIOSUS	.25
Several small white fls. from Doz. 1.50 a turnip shaped bulb as large as a very small pea. I find it in Idaho.		Blue. 1-2' pH-5-6 June-July	
LEWISIA PYGMAEA	.30	* LUPINUS LYALLII	.35
Pink fls. resembling L. rediviva, Doz. 1.50 but smaller. Root 1-2" long and smaller than a score card pencil. I know this one in Wyoming. It is rarely white here.		Light blue. 4-8" pH-6 July	
* LEWISIA REDIVIVA	.20	* LUPINUS HELLERAE	.25
Bitterroot, more ample, State Doz. 1.00 flower of Montana and Lewis & Clark's finest find. 2" fls. like Cactus blossoms. Dormant roots keep like potatoes. Avoid wet crowns in winter. Pink. 2-3" pH-6-8 June		Blue. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2' pH-7 May	
* LIATRIS LACINIARIA PUNCTATA	.35	If you aren't particular as to species of bluebonnet, I'll send an extra plant.	
Blazing star. Wooden bulbs! Purple. 12" Aug.-Oct.		LUZULA MULTIFLORA	.20
* LIGUSTICUM FILICINUM TENUIFOLIA	.20	If you want sedge or wood-rushes, we have lots of them.	
Fragrant rooted parsnip. 1-12"		LYCOIDESMIA JUNCEA	.25
LINNAEA BOREALIS AMERICANA	.35	Shelton weed. A flowering herb of the dry plains, resembling a rush.	
Twin-flower. Ground cover in shade. Pink. 4" pH-5 Apr.-May		* LYSICHITON LAMTSCHATENSIS	1.50
* LINUM LEWISII	.25	Leaves less durable than the fig, but more ample up to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ X 3' White flowered bog plant. by express	
Blue flax. Nothing more graceful. Blue. 12-24" pH-7-8 June-July		MAHONIA, see BERBERIS	
LISTERA CORDATA	.25	* MALVASTRUM COCCINELLUM	.20
Greenish. 10" pH-5-6 June-Aug.		Cowboy's delight, anyone's delight. Orange-scarlet. 6-10" pH-8 Aug.	
JTHOPHRAGMA BULBIFERA or BIRVIFLORA	.20	* MENTZELIA DECAPETALA	.25
Ringecups. White. 8-10" pH-6-7 Apr.-May		Showy biennial of barren banks.	
JTHOSPERMUM MANDANENSE	.35	MERTENSIA LONGIFLORA	.20
Wax plant with golden yellow, fragrant, showy flowers. Rare. 6-8" pH-7-8 June-July		Mostly flower, better than M. PUL CHILLA or M. MUNANS. The small tuber like roots may be handled as bulbs. Blue. 4-6" pH-6-7 Apr.-May	
FREE SEEDLINGS	per 100	MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA	.25
		American bluebell. Leaves hairy above. Blue. 6-8" pH-6-8 May	
		MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA NEVADENSIS	.25
		Slightly more robust, leaves smooth both sides. With my fading eyes, if you don't care, save a nickle, or order MERTENSIA sp.	
		MERTENSIA PANICULATA BOREALIS	.35
		Big roots for border planting. Blue. 2-3' May	
		Other MERTENSIAS if you like them.	
		\$5.00	

* <i>MIMULUS GUTTATUS</i> Yellow. 6" up to 24" June	.25	* <i>OXYTROPIS SPICATA</i> or <i>ALBIFLORA</i> White locos.	.35
* <i>MIMULUS LEWISII</i> Another Lewis & Clark introduction. Red. 12-18" May-June	.35	<i>PACHYSTIMA HYPSINITES</i> Mountain lover. Evergreen shrub. 3' pH-5-7	.35
<i>MIMULUS MOSCHATUS</i> Yellow, creeping. 3-6" June-Sept.	.35	* <i>PARNASSIA FIMBRIATA</i> Grass of Parnassus. For streamside. White. 6-12" pH-5-7 June-Sept.	.30
<i>MITELLA CAULIFLSCENS</i> Yellowish-green with 3 leaves on the flower stems. 6-12"	.25	<i>PARONYCHIA SESSILIFOLIA</i> Whitlow-wort. Cushioned. pH-8	.35
<i>MITELLA NUDA</i> Modest enough. Produces runners late in season. Greenish-white. 6-10" May-June	.25	<i>PERARIA</i> , see <i>GOODYERA</i>	
<i>MITELLA PENTANDRA</i> Greenish-white. 8-12" Above 3 with pinnately cleft petals.	.25	<i>PEDICULARIS CTENOPHORA</i> Rose. 12" pH-7-8 June-July	.25
<i>MITELLA STAUROPETALA</i> Larger, with long white 3-cleft petals. 12-18"	.25	<i>PEDICULARIS GROENLANDICA SURRECTA</i> Flowers are pink elephant heads; trunk, ears and all. Wet place. Pink. 12-18" pH-5 July.	.25
<i>MITELLA TRIFIDA</i> racemes short on leafless stems. Whitish 3-cleft petals. 8-15"	.25	For mule's ears, see <i>WYETHIA</i>	
all miterworts or bishop's cap, similar and good on a damp, shady bank. They have rounded basal leaves and sprays of greenish, saucer-shaped ls. of the same Artist's design as snowflakes. pH-5-7 25¢ by species, 15¢ for the first found.		<i>PEDICULARIS SIIIFOLIA</i> Cream. Louseworts have roots like dahlias, but don't grow as easily.	.25
<i>MESSES UNIFLORA</i> White. 2-4" pH-5-6 Single beauty. June	.25	<i>PENSTEMON APIIFLUS</i> Inured to substandard living. Our smallest, and perhaps our best. Blue. 6-8" pH-7 June-July	.30
<i>OSMINEON DIRARICATUM HOOKERI</i> Yellow. 6" pH-7-8 Apr.-May or a white parsnip, see <i>LOMATIUM</i> . Culture wild or tame, much the same.	.20	* <i>PENSTEMON CAYLSTINUS</i> = <i>P. ALBERTINUS</i> My home town penstemon. Intense abundant flowers. "Heavenly" Blue. 8-12" pH-7 May-June	.25
<i>OSMOSIS ALPESTRIS</i> perennial with bright blue fls. Blue. 4-12" pH-5-7 June-July	.25	* <i>PENSTEMON CONFERTUS</i> Cream. 6-18" June-July	.25
<i>OPHAR (NYMPHAEA) POLYSEPALA</i> Yellow waterlily. summer	1.00	* <i>PENSTEMON DIPHYLLUS</i> Blue. 8-12" pH-5-6 June	.35
<i>OPHTHERA CAESPITOSA</i> Evening primrose. White. 3-6" pH-8 May-July	.30	* <i>PENSTEMON ELLIPTICUS</i> Sometimes available. Large flowered, ground cover.	.35
<i>OPUNTIA FRAGILIS</i> clumps, all plants per 100 and leaves, yellow flowers. 5" pH-7-8	.35 5.00	* <i>PENSTEMON ORIANTHERA SALIENS</i> Large, mottled flowers. Lavender. 6-8" pH-7 May-June	.25
<i>OPUNTIA POLYACANTHA</i> Rockley pear. Flat leaves, yellow flowers. 20° below zero won't kill either of these Opuntias. all plants per 100	.35 5.00	* <i>PENSTEMON FLAVESCENS</i> Abundant on a mountain in Idaho where I always like to go but seldom do. Cream-white. 8-12" pH-6 June-July	.35
<i>OXYTROPIS OREGON</i> or <i>PARRYI</i> grayish pl. with showy blue fl.	.35	* <i>PENSTEMON FRUTICOSUS</i> Woody shrub. Blue. 2' pH-5-6 June	.50
<i>PENSTEMON LYALLII</i> = <i>P. LINEARIFOLIUS</i> If and when.		<i>PENSTEMON LYALLII</i> = <i>P. LINEARIFOLIUS</i> If and when.	
<i>PENSTEMON OVATUS PINETORUM</i> = <i>P. VILCOXII</i> Fairly large growing, but desirable. Best in shady, wild garden. Blue. 1-3' pH-5-7 May-July		* <i>PENSTEMON OVATUS PINETORUM</i> = <i>P. VILCOXII</i> Fairly large growing, but desirable. Best in shady, wild garden. Blue. 1-3' pH-5-7 May-July	.25
<i>PENSTEMON NITIDUS POLYPHYLLUS</i> Long, gray leaves, sky-blue fls. Blue. 8-10" pH-7-9 May-June		* <i>PENSTEMON NITIDUS POLYPHYLLUS</i> Long, gray leaves, sky-blue fls. Blue. 8-10" pH-7-9 May-June	.25

* <i>PENSTEMON PROCERUS</i>				
= <i>P. MICRANTHUS</i>				
Knothead flower clusters.				
Blue. 10-18" pH-6-7 June-July				
Except for <i>P. confertus</i> & <i>P. procerus</i> give penstemons the best drainage possible. Most of them like a roadside cut or similar bank. Clay will do for <i>P. saliens</i> & <i>P. polypyllus</i> and if a steep bank, even for others; but most, from choice or circumstances, occupy a gravelly soil.				
<i>PERIDERRIDIA GARDNERI</i>	Doz.	.75		
Squaw-root. Dormant..				
<i>PHACELIA HETEROPHYLLA</i>				
or <i>P. LEUCOPHYLLA</i>				
<i>PHACELIA SERICEA</i>				
Beautiful, but not easy.				
Thanks to Dr. Wherry, I have an ample list of moss-phlox.				
<i>PHLOX ALYSSIFOLIA COLLINA</i>				
Occasionally <i>P.a.vera</i> , or <i>P.a. minor</i> .				
<i>PHLOX BRYOIDES</i>				
Square-shoot Phlox. Compact, caespitose, gray foliage and abundant bloom. pH-5 May-June Small, blue or white flowers.				
<i>PHLOX CAESPITOSA PULVINATA</i>				
If and when.				
<i>PHLOX DIFLUSA SCLEPANTHIFOLIA</i>				
Western moss-phlox. Mt. areas. Lilac, caespitose. pH-5 June				
<i>PHLOX DOUGLASII RICIDA</i>				
Viscid moss-phlox, shrubby. Clay is OK. if it slopes away.				
<i>PHLOX HOODII VISCIBULA</i>				
Sageland moss-phlox. Blue or pink, caespitose. pH-7 May. Also of my area are <i>P.h. muscoides</i> , <i>P.h. genuina</i> , and <i>P.h. glabrata</i> .				
<i>PHLOX KELSEYI</i>				
If and when.				
<i>PHLOX LONGIFOLIA TYPICA</i>				
or var. <i>HUMILIS</i> . Carinate Phlox, sweet william type. Lavender. 8-12" pH-6-8 June				
<i>PHLOX MISSOULENSIS</i>				
Western moss-phlox. Abundant large flowers. None finer. Clear blue or white. pH-7-8				
<i>PHLOX MULTIFLORA</i>				
Costate moss-phlox.				
Give western phlox drainage in the East. A hillock covered with 8" of road gravel is OK.				
<i>PHYLLODOCE EMPETRIFORMIS</i>				
Evergreen when I can get it. Red fls. 1' pH-5 July				
20 <i>PHYSARIA DIDYMOCARPA</i>				.25
or variety <i>LANATA</i>				
Double bladder pod, narrow upper sinus.				
<i>PHYSARIA GEYERI</i>				.25
Twinspod. Wide upper sinus.				
Yellow. 4-6" pH-7-8 May				
<i>PHYSOSTEGIA PARVIFLORA</i>				.25
Likes its feet wet.				
Rose-purple. 1-3' pH-6-7 June-Aug.				
<i>PIPERIA MULTIFLORA</i>				.30
Similar to <i>Habenaria</i> , but dryer site.				
PLEASE be patient. I'm not up on radar, but look for plants the old fashioned way. May I substitute?				
.15 <i>POLTONIUM HAYDNII</i>				.25
Rock slides. May-Aug.				
Blue or white. 12" pH-5-6				
<i>POLEMONIUM OCCIDENTALE</i>				.25
Bog. Robust.				
.35 <i>POLEMONIUM PULCHERRIMUM</i>				.35
<i>POLEMONIUM VISCOSUM</i>				.35
or <i>CONFERTUM</i> . Mt. valleys & peaks.				
You may call <i>Polemonium</i> skunk weed or sky. pilot following your nose or soul.				
* <i>POLYGONUM</i> sp.				.20
.35 * <i>POTENTILLA CONVALLARIA</i>				.20
Rockery or border. Good I think.				
Cream-white. 10-18" pH-7 Apr.-May				
* <i>POTENTILLA (DASIPHORA) FRUTICOSA</i>				.35
Shrubby cinquefoil, Showy summer long. Good. May be kept sheared to any size. Yellow. 1-2' pH-5-7				
* <i>POTENTILLA NUTTALLII</i>				.25
or <i>GLANDULOSA</i>				
Yellow. 1-2' pH-6 July				
<i>POTENTILLA ANSERINA SERICEA</i>				.25
"Very decorative" Bailey says. Single showy fls. on low axillary stems.				
Yellow, low. pH-6 Summer				
.25 * <i>PRUNELLA VULGARIS</i>				.20
Selfheal. Blue. 6" pH-6 June				
<i>PYROLA ASARIFOLIA</i>				.35
Large, pink fls. Leaf blades broader than long.				
Pink. 4-12" pH-5-7 May-June				
<i>PYROLA CHILOANTHA</i>				.25
Blades orbicular, shorter than stem.				
Greenish-white. pH-5-7 June				
.30 <i>PYROLA ELLIPTICA</i>				.25
Leaf blades oval, longer than stem.				
White. pH-6 June-July				
<i>PYROLA SECUNDA</i>				.25
Small white. pH-5-6 June				
.35 <i>PYROLA ULIGINOSA</i>				.25
Large; leaf blade longer than broad. Pink. pH-7 June				

Just PYROLA, small white, large pink,	.15	* SMILACINA AMPLEXICAULIS False Solomon's Seal. White. 1-2' pH-6-7 June	.25
* RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS Early. For sunny, sandy sites. This one has everything a buttercup should including fragrance. Waxy yellow. 2-5" pH-6-7 Apr.	.20	SMILACINA RACEMOSA	.25
RANUNCULUS MONTANENSIS More robust, consistent bloomer on damp ground. Yellow. 1-2' pH-5-6 June *50 others here all good enough.	.20	* SMILACINA STELLATA Wild lily-of-the-valley. White. 8-12" pH-6-7 May-June	.20
RYDBERGIA, see ACTINIA	.25	* SOLIDAGO ELONGATA Tall goldenrod. Compact fl. clusters. Yellow. 1-3' pH-6-7 July-Aug.	.20
* SAGITTARIA CUNIFOLIA White. 8-18" Bog. July-Sept.	.25	* SOLIDAGO MISSOURIENSIS Dwarf goldenrod. Yellow. 6-8" pH-7-8 June-Aug. Others if you want them.	.20
* SAXIFRAGA ARGUTA Stream side. Choice in a wet place. White. 8-10" pH-5-6 July-Aug.	.25	Goldenrods would be better thought of if they stayed home more.	
* SAXIFRAGA AUSTROMONTANA From rock slides, compact mounds. White-pink dots. 4-8" pH-5-6 May-July	.35	SPEGULARIA PUBRA	.25
SAXIFRAGA FLAGELLARIS Yellow saxifrage. Tiny alpine. Good when found.	.35	1 moss-like chickweed. Cover for wet ground. matted. pH-5-6 June	
* SAXIFRAGA MONTANENSIS Similar to S. nivalis. Damp slopes, rocks and mossy banks.	.20	*SPHAERALCEA RIVULARIS	.50
Other Saxifrages as found	.25	Wild hollyhock. Good in border. Pink. 3-5' pH-6-7 June	
Saxifrage-like plants: LITHOPHRAGMA, MITELLA, HEUCHERA, TIARELLA, BOYKINIA	.25	SPIRANTHES POPPIFOLIA	.25
SCUTELLARIA EPILOBIFOLIA	.25	Lady's tresses. Pretty, with white hair closely braided, a green dress and feet like a big bug. pH-5 Aug.	
SEIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM King's crown.	.35	SPRAGUEA MULTICEPS	.30
SEDUM LEIBERGII BORSCHII Yellow. 2-4" pH-5-7 May-June	.25	Pussy-paws. Cute.	
SEDUM STENOPETALUM Yellow. 4-6" pH-5-7 May-June	.10	STELLARIA (ALSINE) LONGIPES	.25
SEED LIST, wholesale upon request.	.25	Arctic starwort	
SELAGINELLA DENSA	.20	STENOTUS, see APLOPAPPUS	
* SENECIO PURSHIANA Light gray foliage. 6-10" Many other Senecios.	.20	STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS	.35
*SIEVERSIA CILIATA = GEUM TRIFLORUM Purple avens. Rose 8-12" pH-6-7 May-June	.20	Twisted-stalk. Showy, with bright orange-red berries dangling along the branches. Streamside. White. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3' pH-6-7 May-July	
SIEVERSIA (GEUM) TURBINATA	.20	SUN, RAIN & DRAINAGE	
SILENE ACAULIS Carpet pink. A good trick if you can do it.	.25	and the greatest of these is drainage to avoid a wet crown in winter.	
SILENE MONTZIESII	.25	SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS LAEVIGATUS	.25
SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM or S. OCCIDENTALIS or others Blue-eyed grass describes several of our species.	.25	and S. OCCIDENTALIS Snowberry. 2-4' pH-5-7	
TENTATION, a choice assortment, any number, my selection. Per 100		SYNTHYRIS MISSURICA MAJOR	.35
		Large round, notched, evergreen leaves. Flowers suggesting a blue grape hyacinth. Unusual, even here. Easy, better try it. Blue. 8-12" pH-7 May-June	
		* SYNTHYRIS LACINIATA	.25
		One half as large as S.m. major. More of an alpine and perhaps better among rocks.	
		TENPT.TION, a choice assortment, any number, my selection. Per 100	\$10.00
		THALICTRUM sp.	.25
		A woods plant that appears at home with ferns. White. 2-3' pH-5-7 May-June	

* <i>TIARELLA UNIFOLIATA</i>	.20	* <i>YUCCA GLAUCA</i>	.35
Lace flower. Delightfully delicate in appearance and easy in shade. White. 8-12" pH-6-7 Aug.-Sept.		If and when I get to the eastern part of the state. They also root deep.	
* <i>TOFIELDIA INTERMEDIA</i>	.25	* <i>ZIGADENUS GRAMINEUS</i>	.75
<i>TOWNSENDIA SERICEA (EXSCAPA)</i>		Doz.	
Easter daisy of the foothills. White. 2" pH-8 Apr.-May		Death camas. Fall bulbs.	
<i>TRAUTVETTERIA GRANDIS</i>	.35	* <i>ZIGADENUS ELEGANS</i>	\$1.00
Bugbane.		Doz.	
White. 3' pH-6-7 July		Wand lily. A more showy plant from the higher areas.	
* <i>TRILLIUM OVATUM</i>	1.00	Plant a dozen together.	
No finer Trillium.			
White. 8-12" pH-5-7 Apr.-May			
* <i>TROLLIUS ALBIFLORUS</i>	.20		
Globe-flower. Blooms at snow's edge. Cream-white. 4-20" pH-5-6 May-June			
<i>VACCINIUM OVALIFOLIUM</i>	.50		
<i>VACCINIUM SCOPARIUM</i>	.35		
<i>VERONICA AMERICANA</i>	.25		
Blue. 18" Streamside. All summer.			
<i>VERONICA CUSICKII</i>	.30		
or <i>V. SPYLLIFOLIA</i>			
Blue. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June			
<i>VERONICA WORMSKJOLDII</i>	.25		
<i>VIOLA ADUNCA (or MONTANENSIS)</i>	.20		
Blue. 3-5" pH-6-7 May-June			
<i>VIOLA BELLIDIFOLIA</i>	.25		
Compact with small leaves and abundant flowers. A good one. Blue. 2-4" Apr.-May			
<i>VIOLA GLABELLA</i>	.25		
Yellow. 6-10" pH-6-7 Apr.-July			
<i>VIOLA NUTTALLII VALLICOLA</i>	.20		
A drought resistant yellow violet.			
<i>VIOLA ORBICULATA</i>	.15		
Yellow violet of cold woods.			
Yellow. 2-4" pH-5-9 Apr.-July			
<i>VIOLA PALUSTRIS</i>	.25		
Small white violet of moist places.			
<i>VIOLA RUGULOSA</i>	.20		
This one grows willingly.			
White. 10-12" May-on			
Any violet, per Doz.	\$1.25		
<i>WILD FLOWER SEED MIXTURE</i> suitable for roadside or waste area planting. Old seed and current surpluses. Per oz.	.50		
<i>WOODSIA</i> , see following <i>ADIANTUM</i>			
<i>WYETHIA AMPLEXICAULIS</i>	.25		
Mulish many ways.			
* <i>XEROPHYLLUM TENAX</i>	.25		
Beargrass. They root deeply, so small plants sent. Like tapers tall. White. 3' pH-5-7 June-July			



Would like to take you with me to some of the many interesting areas familiar to me.



CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Drainage is perhaps the first requirement of Western plants, so plant them where moisture, especially in winter, cannot collect and stand about the crown.

Our soil is usually of rock and gravel with decayed vegetable matter and some silt added. This is often underlain with stony clay. Clay and gravel seem in effect to be quite similar. The same species is sometimes found growing equally well in either. This means to me, that it is not necessary to haul in gravel to make a drained soil if a slope and an impervious surface will get the same result. Your own soil formula may be as effective as any I could give and if you get in an extra shovel of this or that it may be better. I would advise, however, the liberal use of rocks and gravel, not alone on the surface, but to a considerable depth. The free circulation of air and moisture is important to cool the soil by evaporation as well as for quick drainage.

In addition to good drainage at all seasons, including winter, high mountain plants usually have ample moisture in spring when the snows are melting, and frequent showers later, but may get quite dry in late summer. How important this drying out is, is debatable; but it may be advantageous to some species to withhold moisture after flowering and induce a semi-dormant period. It seems logical that the time to move plants is during, or at the beginning of this dormancy; holding them in storage if necessary until a suitable planting time, or allowing them to have their rest with only enough moisture in hot weather to prevent brittleness. When plants are received, remove the wrappings and set the package in water over night. Remove from the water and keep in cool place until ready to plant. If there is to be a long delay, cover the roots with dirt or the whole package with moss.

Anyone who ever stood on a mountain top knows that the air circulates about alpines. I don't go so far as to recommend an electric fan, but suggest you avoid smothering alpines among more aggressive plants. Make use of slopes and banks if you have them. They assist both air circulation and drainage. Sun shines hot on western mountains, but rocks and rapid evaporation absorb the heat. A large rock may reflect heat to a desert plant on one side and shade the site of an alpine on the other. Light shade that does not restrict air circulation may prove an advantage in your long season area.

Rocky Mt. soils are usually neutral or mildly acid, but range from pH-5 around a sphagnum bog to pH-8 over limestone. Most plants seem to adapt regularly to some. Variation in soil acidity if drainage, moisture, air, light, and temperature are satisfactory.

Plants from the dry plains take ordinary soil conditions, but with moisture decreased. Ferns and woods plants prefer a sandy humus over a porous subsoil. They do not need the air circulation of alpines, but prefer shade and frequent moisture.

Silvery leaved plants are more abundant from areas of hot sun and drying winds. The villousness protecting the plant. Shade plants are more apt to have large, thin and green leaves, though this may be of little help in the culture of plants received without foliage and without labels.

In handling seed, planting in sphagnum is recommended. Press the seed into $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pulverized sphagnum moss, available from any florist, and spread over a good, well drained soil. Then cover with a pane of glass. Sprinkle as often as necessary to keep moss damp to the touch. Some seed germinate quickly, while others are more slow, sometimes coming even more abundantly a second year. Due, no doubt, to the controlled conditions of the alpine house, many Westerns seem to be well suited for this type of culture.

Even on quite familiar areas, I am continually finding plants overlooked before, and failing to find some known to be available from the area. What to include in a list of this sort is something of a problem. I try to list what I think you would like and that I am reasonably sure to find. There are, of course, many more. I cannot get to all areas often and sometimes must eliminate unprofitable trips. If you have special interests, I would appreciate hearing of them, but make no promises. I do, however, wish you every success.

Frank H. Rose, 1020 Poplar Street, Missoula, Montana.



Where the scientific and common name is the same it is listed but once.
If you don't find it here, look in the general list or write.

Aconite saxifrage, <i>Boykinia</i>	Coralroot, <i>Corallorrhiza</i>
Alfileria, <i>Erodium</i>	Cotton grass, <i>Eriophorum</i>
Alum-root, <i>Heuchera</i>	Cow-parsnip, <i>Heracleum</i>
American bluebell, <i>Mertensia</i>	Cranebill, <i>Geranium</i>
American cowslip, <i>Dodecatheon</i>	Currant, <i>Ribes</i>
American laurel, <i>Kalmia</i>	Cypress spurge, <i>Euphorbia</i>
American pasque flower, <i>Anemone patens</i>	Daisy, <i>Erigeron</i>
Antelope bush, <i>Purshia</i>	Death camas, <i>Zigadenus</i>
Arctic gentian, <i>Gentiana r.</i>	Devil's club, <i>Echinopanax</i>
Arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria</i>	Dogbane, <i>Apocynum</i>
Avalanche lily, <i>Erythronium</i>	Dog-tooth violet, <i>Erythronium</i>
Avens (Mt.), <i>Dryas</i>	Dogwood, <i>Cornus</i>
Avens (purple), <i>Sieversia</i>	Duckweed, <i>Lemna</i>
Avens (yellow), <i>Geum</i>	Duckweed (larger), <i>Spirodela</i>
Bachelor's button, <i>Centaurea</i>	Dwarf larkspur, <i>Delphinium</i>
Balsamroot, <i>Balsamorhiza</i>	Easter daisy, <i>Townsendia</i>
Banberry, <i>Actaea</i>	Elder, <i>Sambucus</i>
Bearberry, <i>Arctostaphylos</i>	Elderberry, <i>Sambucus</i>
Beardstongues, <i>Penstemon</i>	Elephant head, <i>Pedicularis</i>
Beargrass, <i>Xerophyllum</i>	Elk-thistle, <i>Cirsium</i>
Bedstraw, <i>Galium</i>	Evening primrose, <i>Oenothera</i>
Bird-bills, <i>Dodecatheon</i>	Everlasting, <i>Anaphalis</i>
Birth-root, <i>Trillium</i>	Fairy bells, <i>Disporum</i>
Biscuit root (white), <i>Lomatium</i>	Fairy slipper, <i>Calypso</i>
Bishopscap, <i>Mitella</i>	False bugbane, <i>Trautvetteria</i>
Bistort, <i>Polygonum</i>	False heliobore, <i>Veratrum</i>
Bitterbrush, <i>Purshia</i>	False miterwort, <i>Tiarella</i>
Bitter cherry, <i>Prunus</i>	False Solomon's seal, <i>Disporum</i>
Bitterroot, <i>Lewisia</i>	Fernleaf, <i>Pedicularis</i>
Bladder pod, <i>Losquerella</i>	Ferns, see under <i>Adiantum</i>
Blanket flower, <i>Gaillardia</i>	Fireweed, <i>Epilobium</i>
Blazing star, <i>Liatris</i>	Five-finger, <i>Potentilla</i>
Blazing star, <i>Mentzelia</i>	Flax (blue), <i>Linum</i>
Bluebell, <i>Campanula</i>	Fleabane, <i>Erigeron</i>
Bluebell, <i>Mertensia</i>	Forget-me-not (dwarf) <i>Eritrichium</i>
Blueberry, <i>Vaccinium</i>	Forget-me-not (tall) <i>Myosotis</i> or <i>Lappula</i>
Blue bonnet, <i>Lupinus</i>	Fringecup, <i>Lithophragma</i>
Blue camas, <i>Camassia</i>	Fringed loosestrife, <i>Steironema</i>
Blue-eyed grass, <i>Sisyrinchium</i>	Garlic, <i>Allium</i>
Blue flag, <i>Iris</i>	Glacier lily, <i>Erythronium</i>
Blue flax, <i>Linum</i>	Globe flower, <i>Trollius</i>
Bog asphodel, <i>Tofieldia</i>	Globemallow, <i>Sphaeralcea</i>
Breadroot, <i>Lewisia</i>	Golden aster, <i>Chrysopsis</i>
Brides bouquet, <i>Chaenactis</i>	Golden pea, <i>Thermopsis</i>
Brown-eyed Susan, <i>Gaillardia</i>	Golden-rod, <i>Solidago</i>
Broom-weed, <i>Gutierrezia</i>	Golden smoke, <i>Corydalis</i>
Buffaloberry, <i>Shepherdia</i>	Gold thread, <i>Coptis</i>
Bulrush, <i>Scirpus</i>	Grape fern, <i>Botrychium</i>
Bunchberry, <i>Cornus</i>	Grass of Parnassus, <i>Parnassia</i>
Buttercup, <i>Ranunculus</i>	Gay feather, <i>Liatris</i>
Butterfly lily, <i>Calochortus</i>	Green-gentian, <i>Frasera</i>
Butterfly weed, <i>Gaura</i>	Gromwell, <i>Lithospermum</i>
Butterweed, <i>Senecio</i>	Groundsel, <i>Senecio</i>
Button snake-root, <i>Liatris</i>	Harobell, <i>Campanula</i>
Cactus, (ball type) <i>Coryphantha</i>	Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus</i>
Cactus, (spreading type) <i>Opuntia</i>	Heal-all, <i>Prunella</i>
Capnoides, <i>Corydalis</i>	Hoarts-ease, <i>Viola</i>
Carpet pink, <i>Silene acaulis</i>	Holly fern, <i>Polystichum</i>
Cat's-paws, <i>Antennaria</i>	Holly-grape, <i>Berberis</i> (<i>Mahonia</i>)
Cat-tail, <i>Typha</i>	Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera</i>
Chickweed, <i>Cerastium</i>	Horsemint, <i>Monarda</i>
Chickweed, <i>Stellaria</i>	Horsetail, <i>Equisetum</i>
Chokecherry, <i>Prunus</i>	Huckleberry, <i>Vaccinium</i>
Cinquefoil, <i>Potentilla</i>	Hyacinth, <i>Brodiaea</i>
Cliff brake, <i>Cheilanthes</i>	Indian paint, <i>Lithospermum</i>
Climbing bittersweet, <i>Celastrus</i>	Jacob's ladder, <i>Gilia</i>
Clubmoss, <i>Lycopodium</i>	Jacob's ladder, <i>Polygonum</i>
Clubmoss (little) <i>Selaginella</i>	June-berry, <i>Amelanchier</i>
Cowboy's delight, <i>Malvastrum</i>	Kinnikinnik, <i>Arctostaphylos</i>
Columbine, <i>Aquilegia</i>	Kitten tails (blue) <i>Synthyris</i>

Kitten tails (red) *Besseyea*
 Kitten toes, *Antennaria*
 Labrador tea, *Ledum*
 Lace flower, *Tiarella*
 Ladies' slipper, *Cypripedium*
 Ladies' tresses, *Spiranthes*
 Lady's thumbs, *Polygonum*
 Larkspur, *Delphinium*
 Leather-flower, *Clematis douglasii*
 Lemon mint, *Monarda*
 Licorice, *Glycyrrhiza*
 Lily-of-the-valley, *Smilacina*
 Lion's heart, *Physostegia*
 Little club moss, *Sclaginella*
 Loco, *Astragalus*
 Loco, *Oxytropis*
 Lousewort, *Pedicularis*
 Lupine, *Lupinus*
 Mallow, *Malvastrum*
 Marestail, *Equisetum*
 Marestail, *Hippuris*
 Mariposa lily, *Calochortus*
 Marsh marigold, *Caltha*
 Meadow rue, *Thalictrum*
 Meadow saxifrage, *S. montanensis*
 Meadow sweet, *Spiraea*
 Milfoil, *Achillea*
 Milkvetch, *Astragalus*
 Milkweed, *Asclepias*
 Miner's lettuce, *Montia*
 Miterwort, *Mitella*
 Mock orange, *Philadelphus*
 Monkey flower, *Mimulus*
 Monkshood, *Aconitum*
 Moonwort, *Botrychium*
 Morning-star, *Mentzelia*
 Moss campion, *Wilene acaulis*
 Moss chickweed, *Spergularia*
 Moss pink, *Douglasia*
 Mountain ash, *Sorbus*
 Mountain dock, *Polygonum*
 Mountain-gold, *Aplopappus*
 Mountain laurel, *Ceanothus (Holodiscus)*
 Mountain laurel, *Kalmia*
 Mountain lover, *Pachystima*
 Mountain maple, *Acer*
 Mountain spray, *Sericotheca*
 Mouse-ear, *Cerastium*
 Muskplant, *Mimulus*
 New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus*
 Ninebark, *Opulaster*
 Nodding onion, *Allium cornuum*
 Oak fern, *Thelypteris*
 Ocean spray, *Sericotheca*
 Old man's whiskers, *Sieversia*
 Onion, *Allium*
 Oregon sunshine, *Eriophyllum*
 Orpino, *Sedum*
 Owl's clover, *Orthocarpus*
 Paint brush, *Castilleja*
 Parrotfeather, *Myriophyllum*
 Pasque flower, *Anemone patens*
 Pathfinder, *Adonocaulon*
 Pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis*
 Pin-clover, *Erodium*
 Pipsissewa, *Chimaphila*
 Pond lily, *Nymphaea*
 Popcorn flower, *Cryptantha*
 Prairie pink, *Lygodesmia*
 Prairie smoke, *Sieversia (Geum)*
 Prickly pear, *Opuntia*
 Primrose (evening), *Oenothera*
 Puccoon, *Lithospermum*
 Purple clematis, *Clematis columbiana*
 Pussy-ears, *Calochortus*
 Pussy-paws, *Spraguea*
 Pussy-toes, *Antennaria*
 Queen cup, *Clintonia*
 Rabbit bush, *Chrysanthamus*
 Rabbit tobacco, *Antennaria*
 Ragwort, *Senecio*
 Ram's horn, *Pedicularis racemosa*
 Rattlepod, *Astragalus*
 Rattlesnake plantain, *Goodyera*
 Red cedar, *Juniperus*
 Red stonecrop, *Sedum integrifolium*
 Red heather, *Phyllodoce*
 Rock rose, *Lewisia rediviva*
 Rock jasmine, *Drosace*
 Rush, *Juncus*
 Sage, *Artemisia*
 Solomon berry, *Bosseki*
 Sand lily, *Mentzelia*
 Sandwort, *Alsinopsis*
 Sandwort, *Arenaria*
 Saskatoon, *Amelanchier*
 Saxifrage, *Boykinia*
 Saxifrage, *Saxifraga*
 Scarlet gaura, *Gaura*
 Scarlet gilia, *Gilia*
 Scotch bluebell, *Campanula*
 Sedge, *Carex*
 Sego lily, *Calochortus*
 Selfheal, *Prunella*
 Serviceberry, *Amelanchier*
 Shin leaf, *Pyrola*
 Shooting star, *Dodecatheon*
 Showy milkweed, *Asclepias speciosa*
 Shrubby cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*
 Silkweed, *Asclepias*
 Silver berry, *Elaeagnus*
 Silver plant, *Eriogonum ovalifolium*
 Silver head, *Potentilla anserina*
 Single beauty, *Moneses*
 Skeleton weed, *Lygodesmia*
 Sky pilot, *Polemonium*
 Skullcap, *Scutellaria*
 Skunk cabbage, *Lysichitum*
 Skunk weed, *Polemonium*
 Snakeweed, *Gutierrezia*
 Snowberry, *Syphoricarpos*
 Snowbrush, *Ceanothus*
 Solomonplume, *Smilacina*
 Spanish bayonet, *Yucca*
 Stork's bill, *Erodium*
 Speedwell, *Veronica*
 Spike-rush, *Eleocharis*
 Spotted saxifrage, *S. austromontana*
 Spring beauty, *Claytonia*
 Squaw root, *Perideridia*
 Star-flowered Solomon's seal, *Smilacina*
 Star flower, *Lithophragma*
 Star thistle, *Centaurea*
 Starwort, *Alsine*
 Stenotus, *Aplopappus*
 Stickleaf, *Mentzelia*
 Stickseed, *Lappula*
 St. John's wort, *Hypericum*
 Stonecrop, *Sedum*
 Sugar bowl, *Clematis douglasii*
 Sulphur plant, *Eriogonum piperi*
 Sumac, *Rhus*
 Sundew, *Drosera*
 Sun-cups, *Oenothera*

Swamp laurel, Kalmia
 Syringa, Philadelphus
 Sweet william, Phlox longifolia
 Thimbleberry, Bossechia
 Toad-flax, Comandra
 Turkey peas, Orogenia
 Turpentine weed, Gutierrezia
 Twayblade, Listera
 Twinflower, Linnaea
 Twinpod, Physaria
 Twisted-stalk, Streptopus
 Umbrella plant, Eriogonum subalpinum
 Violet, Viola
 Virgin's bower, Clematis
 Wake robin, Trillium
 Wall flower, Erysimum
 Wand lily, Zigadenus
 Water buttercup, Batrachium
 Water lady's thumb, Polygonum
 Waterleaf, Hydrophyllum
 Water lily, Nymphaea
 Water milfoil, Myriophyllum
 Water plantain, Alisma
 Western blue flag, Iris missouriensis
 White dryad, Dryas octopetala
 Whitlow-wort, Paronychia

Whitlowgrass, Draba
 Whorled water-milfoil, Myriophyllum
 Whortleberry, Vaccinium
 Wild bergamot, Monarda
 Wild buckwheat, Eriogonum
 Wild candytuft, Arabis
 Wild crocus, Anemone patens
 Wild hollyhock, Sphaeralcea
 Wild hyacinth, Brodiaea
 Wild parsnip, Lomatium
 Wild parsnip (fragrant), Ligusticum
 Wild sarsaparilla, Aralia
 Wind flower, Anemone globosa
 Wintergreen, Chimaphila
 Wintergreen, Pyrola
 Wood orchid, Habenaria
 Wood-rush, Luzula
 Woods anemone, Anemone Piperi
 Woods nymph, Moneses
 Woolly yellow daisy, Eriophyllum
 Wormwood, Artemisia
 Yellow avens, Geum
 Yellow-bell, Fritillaria
 Yellow dryas, Dryas drummondii
 Yellow parsnip (dwarf), Musineon
 Yellow stoncrops, Sedum stenopetalum

Active plants are packed in damp sphagnum. Cultural directions given and plants guaranteed satisfactory upon arrival.

For seed or living plants of species native to the Glacier and Yellowstone Park region, i.e. the Northern Rocky Mountains, write

Frank H. Rose, 1020 Poplar St., Missoula, Montana.

BOTANISTS ARE WONDERFUL
So I, Frank H. Rose, say.

By omitting the names of botanists from this list, I find myself with surplus letters. I'll place them here rearranged.

Can you climb to timberline and name all the plants you find there? So can I. Each plant, of course, carries its own name if you can read it. Lower down, *Lysichitum americanum* may have its name in big white letters along its wall-like leaves; or *Echinopanax horridum*, like a Boris Karloff premiere, flash from white to green then to red and run down through broad, green balconies to the trap below.

But, to pick the little ones high on a mountain, with your eyes filled with tears by the raw timberline wind is quite another matter and working them out from dried samples brought home is about as bad. You look and look again, consult this book and that and finally decide that Rydberg said it was this, and Britton or Nelson said it was that, and you think what wonderful men. Soon you are filled with wonder. You wonder if it is this or that and what makes it grow? Will it appeal to your distant friends as it does to you, and how will it behave for them? I appreciate it when you tell me where I am wrong.



Get busy.

Trees and Shrubs

Listed here are some of our better trees and shrubs.

Minimum order from this page \$1.00 each species.

You will often get a more shapely shrub from your local nurseryman if he has the desired species; I prefer to collect flowering plants. Suckers, or cuttings of stem or root will, given time, produce satisfactory plants of many shrubs and can usually be furnished. Good seedlings are generally available of a few and others are small enough to dig anyway. Good seedling trees are often available where fire, logging or trampling has prepared a seed bed. Where practical, I have indicated the approximate number to expect for \$1.00. For the rest, if you must have them, tell me what you want and I will do the best I can.

<u>Trees</u>	<u>Size.</u>	<u>For \$1.00</u>	<u>Medium Shrubs continued. For \$1.00</u>
<i>Abies grandis</i>	4-8"	5	<i>Pachystima myrsinifolia</i> 4
Favors ample moisture	8-10"	4	Good if you can grow it.
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	4-6"	6	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>
The fir at timberline	6-10"	4	Good for dry well drained slopes.
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	4-8"	5	<i>Juniperus communis montana</i> 3
Write for seed list.			Attractive, with gin flavored berries.
<i>Larix occidentalis</i> or <i>lyallii</i>	6-12"	4	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>
The deciduous evergreen.			Cuttings or clumps available.
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	4-6"	6	<i>Rhus glabra</i> 5
Shapely and good color	6-9"	5	Good and generally available, easy.
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>			<i>Rhus trilobata</i>
The timberline pine			A hardy pioneer, asking little.
<i>Pinus brachyptera</i>	4-6"	6	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>
= <i>P. ponderosa</i> <i>scopulorum</i>			Another single wild rose.
Bark yellows with age.			<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	4-6"	6	Bright red berries.
Soft bluish needles	6-8"	4	<i>Spiraea densiflora</i> or <i>menziesii</i>
<i>Pinus murrayana</i>	3-6"	6	With red flowers.
Short lived, good 100 yrs.	6-9"	5	<i>Spiraea lueida</i> has white flowers.
<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> <i>caesia</i>	5-7"	5	<i>Vaccinium</i> , we have 9
Our best Christmas tree	7-10"	4	I find some in pines or elsewhere, including <i>V. caespitosum</i> , <i>V. membranaceum</i> , <i>V. ovalifolium</i> and <i>V. scoparium</i> .
<i>Thuya plicata</i>	5-7"	10	
Grows rapid and immense.	7-12"	6	<i>Yucca glauca</i>
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> or <i>mertensiana</i>			Seed some yrs. Small plants, if & when.
Topmost twig at ease.			<u>Low Shrubs</u> <u>Mostly under 2'</u>
<u>Tall Shrubs.</u> Normally over 6'			<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> 4
<i>Acer glabrum</i>			Berries in season. Cuttings or plants.
Glorious in fall color.			<i>Artemesia frigida</i> 8
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>			Soft as kitten fur. Shear it.
More a bearberry than <i>Arctostaphylos</i> .			<i>Berberis (mahonia) repens</i> 4
<i>Echinopanax horridum</i>			Creeping Oregon grape. Evergreen.
To collect it is the Devil's own job.			<i>Gaultheria humifusa</i> 4
<i>Holodiscus 'Sericotheca' discolor</i>			A mat forming evergreen
Ocean spray) Better than <i>Spiraea</i> .			<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> 5
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>			Matchwood. Late yellow flowers.
A Lewis & Clark find and still tops.			Plants green in dry weather.
<i>Prunus demissa</i>			<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 2
The thicket forming western bird cherry.			Mat forming juniper.
<i>Prunus emarginata</i> , suckers or cuttings			<i>Linnaca borealis americana</i> 5
Another free lunch counter for birds.			Ground cover for cold shady site.
<i>Salix</i> . We have willows from the ground up.			<i>Penstemon fruticosus</i> 3
<i>Sambucus glauca</i>			Showy purple flowered bush
Blue berried elder. Cuttings or berries.			<i>Phlox douglasii rigida</i> 5
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>			Low shrubby phlox. Light blue fls.
Red berries, silvery lvs., tart jelly.			<i>Phyllodoce empetriformis</i> 3
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i> or <i>oxidentalilis</i>			Mountain red heather.
Red or orange berried shrubs.			<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> 4
<u>Medium Shrubs</u> 2-6"			Dwarf mountain form.
<i>Artemesia tridentata</i> or <i>absinthium</i>	5		<i>Dryas drummondii</i> , yellow flowers.
Fine on a dry site.			<i>Dryas octopetala</i> , white flowers. 3
<i>Bossechia parviflora</i>			<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i>
Large leaved thimble berry.			Pink flowered shrub.
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>			<u>Vines</u>
Evergreen, but seldom small here			<i>Clematis columbiana</i> 4
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	4		Blue flowered shade loving vine.
Light gray foliage, late yellow fls.			<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>
<i>Ledum glandulosum</i>	4		Abundant white flower clusters.
Damp shady site is OK.			<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i> 4
<i>Opulaster bracteatus</i>			Orange red flowers.
Indian's arrow wood.			

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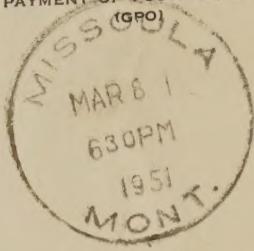
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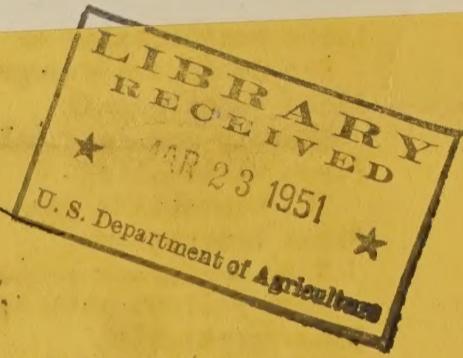
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ALPINES

Native Plants of the National Park Region.

Flowers

Shrubs

Trees

Ferns

Bulbs

Seeds



Collected for you

by

Frank H. Rose,

1029 Poplar Street,

Missoula, Montana.